Exhibit G

Definitions

20A.20.030 "C" Definitions.

Core Preservation Area.

Those areas that protect habitat and that are preserved through any of the regulatory mechanisms provided in this Zoning Code, including Native Growth Protection Easements/Areas, Class I streams and their buffers, Class II through IV streams, and other areas similarly protected. Core Preservation Areas may also include lands where development rights have been sold and some lands with recorded open space easements, depending on the purpose of the easement. These areas include wetlands and streams and their associated buffers as they become identified at a site-specific level.

20A.20.040 "D" Definitions.

~~**Diameter/Diameter-Breast-Height (d.b.h.).**~~

~~The diameter of any tree trunk, measured at four and one-half feet above average grade. For species of trees whose normal growth habit is characterized by multiple stems (e.g., hazelnut, vine maple) diameter shall mean the average diameter of all stems of the tree, measured at a point six inches from the point where the stems digress from the main trunk. In no case shall a branch more than six inches above average grade be considered a stem. For the purposes of code enforcement, if a tree has been removed and only the stump remains, the size of the tree shall be diameter of the top of the stump. (Ord. 1998)~~

Diameter at Breast Height (d.b.h).

The diameter of any tree trunk, measured at four and one-half feet above average grade. For species of trees whose normal growth habit is characterized by multiple stems (e.g., hazelnut, vine maple) diameter shall mean the average diameter of all stems of the tree, measured at a point six inches from the point where the stems digress from the main trunk. In no case shall a branch more than six inches above average grade be considered a stem. (SMP) (Ord. 2486)

Deleterious Substances.

Include, but are not limited to, chemical and microbial substances that are not classified as hazardous materials under Section 20A.20.080 of the Zoning Code, whether the substances are in usable or waste condition, that have the potential to pose a significant groundwater hazard, or for which monitoring requirements or treatment-based standards are enforced under Chapter 246-290 WAC.

20A.20.050 "E" Definitions.

Erosion Hazard Area.

Those areas containing soils which, according to the United States Soil Conservation Service Soil Classification System, may experience severe to very severe erosion

20A.20.060 "F" Definitions.

FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Administration) Floodway.

The channel of the stream and that portion of the adjoining floodplain which is necessary to contain and discharge the FEMA base flood flow without increasing the FEMA base flood elevation more than one foot.

Frequently Flooded Area.

Areas and lands within the flood plain subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. These areas include, but are not limited to, streams, rivers, lakes, coastal areas, wetlands, and the like.

20A.20.070 "G" Definitions.

Geologically Hazardous Areas.

Areas that, because of their susceptibility to erosion, sliding, earthquake, or other geologic events, are not suited to siting commercial, residential, or industrial development consistent with public health and safety concerns.

Headwater Stream.

A stream that is in the uppermost regions of a watershed or catchment area.

20A.20.120 "L" Definitions.

Landmark Tree.

Any healthy tree over thirty inches in diameter.

Landslide Hazard Areas.

Areas potentially subject to risk of mass movement due to a combination of geologic, topographic, and hydrologic features.

20A.20.140 "N" Definitions.

~~**Native Vegetation, Native Plant(s)**~~

~~A tree, shrub or groundcover plant of a species that is native to western Washington.~~

Noise Wall.

A wall typically placed around the perimeter of the property constructed of wood, concrete or masonry that is designed to mitigate the impact of noise.

20A.20.170 "Q" Definitions.

Qualified Consultant.

For purposes of the critical areas regulations, "qualified consultant" shall mean a person who has attained a degree from an accredited college or university in the subject matter necessary to evaluate the sensitive area in question (e.g., biology or ecology for wetlands, streams and wildlife habitat; geology and/or civil engineering for geologic hazards and aquifer recharge areas), and who is professionally trained and/or certified or licensed to practice in the scientific disciplines necessary to identify, evaluate, manage and mitigate impacts to the sensitive area in question.

Quality Habitat Areas.

Areas that provide significant wildlife value by virtue of their characteristics. These characteristics include several parameters indicative of quality habitat, including size, community diversity, interspersion (spatial patterns), continuity, forest vegetation layers, forest age, and invasive plants.

20A.20.190 "S" Definitions.

Salmonid.

A species of the family Salmonidae: the salmons, trouts, chars, and whitefishes. (SMP).

~~**Salmonids.**~~

~~Fish of the family Salmonidae, including salmon, trout, and char.~~

Seismic Hazard Areas.

Lands or areas subject to severe risk of damage as a result of earthquake-induced ground shaking, slope failure, settlement, or soil liquefaction.

20A.20.200 "T" Definitions.

Three Tier Vegetative Plan.

A landscape plan prepared or approved by a certified landscape architect, certified nurseryman, or certified landscaper that includes groundcover, understory plantings, and trees.

20A.20.230 "W" Defnitions.

Well.

For the purposes of administering Chapter 20D.140of the Zoning Code, Critical Areas, a bored, drilled or driven shaft, or dug hole whose depth is greater than the largest surface dimension that includes water wells, resource protection wells, instrumentation wells, dewatering wells, and geotechnical soil borings. For this purpose a well does not mean an excavation made for the purpose of obtaining or prospecting for oil or natural gas, geothermal resources, minerals, or products of mining, or quarrying, or for inserting media to repressure oil or natural gas bearing formations, or for storing petroleum, natural gas, or other products.

Wetland or Wetlands.

Areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas. Wetlands do not include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from nonwetland sites, including, but not limited to, irrigation and drainage ditches, grass-lined swales, canals, detention facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, farm ponds, and landscape amenities, or those wetlands created after July 1, 1990, that were unintentionally created as a result of the construction of a road, street, or highway. Wetlands include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from nonwetland areas created to mitigate conversion of wetlands.

Wetland Class.

A hierarchy of systems, subsystems, classes and subclasses used by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service wetland classification scheme to describe wetland types (refer to USFWS, December 1979, Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States for a complete explanation of the wetland classification scheme). Eleven class names are used to describe wetland and deepwater habitat types. These include the following examples which may be found in Redmond: forested wetland, scrub-shrub wetland, emergent wetland, moss-lichen wetland, unconsolidated shore, and aquatic bed

Wetland Subclass.

Any of twenty-eight subclass names used in the USFWS wetland classification scheme to distinguish between different types of wetland classes. Subclass names include but are not limited to the following: persistent, nonpersistent, broad-leaved deciduous, needle-leafed deciduous, broad-leaved evergreen, and needle-leafed evergreen. The classification system is fully described in USFWS, 1979, Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States.